

## FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, JUNE 12, 1851.

We should not have a single subject of domestic interest if it were not for the Great Exhibition. Parliament has had a week's recess on account of Whitsuntide. It will re-assemble to-day, and the members of both Houses, having had the cobwebs of political weaving brushed from their mental eyes by the genial influences of nature, and the smoke of the city blown from their corporeal ones by the healthy breezes of the country, will, we trust, return to their legislative duties with a clearer perception of their importance, and an increased power and inclination to attend to them. Much of the work of the session has yet to be done. The supplies have to be voted, after the estimates are agreed to; the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has to be passed, if the obstruction policy of the *Irish Brigade*—who have successfully demonstrated how a small minority may impede the progress of legislation in a body where the exercise of the "previous question" is unknown, and where the French mode of pleading "urgency" is not practised—will ever allow it to be passed. There is also the bill for the relief of the Jews, the Smithfield Market question, the business of supplying London with water, and numberless minor matters to settle, which will abundantly occupy Parliament until the 1st of August, admitting no perplexing question relative to the Foreign Relations of England should arise, and the present aspect of the Continent is far from giving assurance that such will not be the case.

We need not look for a stronger evidence of the comparative ease in which the mass of the population of London and of its environs is now living than the following statement of the numbers of holiday people who sought for amusement within the metropolis on Monday last. Whit-Monday is always a general holiday, but we do not think there is an anniversary of that day upon which more than a great number of sight-seers as were in motion on Monday last:

	Persons.
The British Museum was visited by.....	37,634
The National Gallery received.....	17,347
The Vernon collection was seen by.....	23,700
The House of Lords by more than.....	5,000
The Great Exhibition by.....	50,500

To these add St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Kew Gardens, Hampton Court, Richmond, Greenwich Hospital, Woolwich, Gravesend, &c., and the theatres and other places of evening amusement, and it is no exaggerated calculation to assert that more than a quarter of a million of people in and near London found time and means to take a holiday on Monday last; and it must be recollected that these people were nearly all from the humbler grades of society, and must be added to the tens of thousands of those holiday doers not dependent upon the calendar, but who take them when they will, not by stated prescription, but according to their own caprice and pleasure. There is in a London holiday much food for reflection; there is in the countenances of its partakers a business-like intensity of purpose, which, though devoid of the earthen care of a working day, is strongly marked with a determination to make the most of a holiday. There is none of the absurdity of a Roman carnival, or the boisterous "devil-may-care" display of an Irish fair, or the savagery of a Spanish bull-fight, about an English holiday. It is strikingly indicative of English character, and we think this year it exhibited a deep-felt but quietly expressed English enjoyment. Nor ought it to be omitted in this very hasty sketch of a Whit-Monday in London, that every where the greatest good order and propriety of conduct were observed. There was a great crowd, but no mob. Those who form the latter show themselves on a Lord Mayor's day, or any other similar exhibition of empty hollow pageantry, if any other can be found, and have no sympathy with the crowds who can enjoy the contemplation of the British Museum, the Vernon Gallery, or the Glass Palace. But we feel assured that the worst London mob that could be collected in 1851 would not exhibit, in any measurable degree, the ferocity and the licentiousness which characterized those who would have formed such an assemblage fifty years ago. The schoolmaster has been abroad, and, if not absolutely among the very lowest classes, among those immediately above them, and other teachers besides literary ones have been exerting their ameliorating influences. Look at two carters or two cabmen accidentally impeding each other's progress in Cheapside—and plenty of such occurrences are to be seen every day—and contrast their language and behavior with those of their predecessors half a century ago; their language is an interchange of playful if not polished witticisms, and not of oaths and imprecations, and their behavior devoid of passion or violence. It is true our most excellent police have a great effect in preserving order; and it may be that continued obedience to the authorities, which even cab-drivers and carters have discovered were established for their advantage, have induced the general good conduct to which we allude.

But to the all-engrossing affair of the "Great Exhibition." The generally of sight has been long anticipated, and disappointment upon actual inspection, or, even if admired and run after for a week or two, soon fall off in attraction, according to the old saying of "a nine days' wonder." Not so with the Glass Palace and its contents. Every fresh visit only increases the gratification, every new day brings its shoals of visitors of all ranks, races, and physiognomies. The vast building is now a complete Babel in the variety of tongues. PATCHARD would find a difficulty in arranging the company in its proper ethnological classification, and Dr. BOWDIE, walking polyglot as he is, would find his linguistic capabilities sorely taxed.

The readers of CHAMBER and SPENCER have found in the writings of those eminent poets a sort of prophetic prefiguration of the Crystal Palace. The former, in his "House of Fame," in speculating upon the causes of dreams, cannot decide whether—

"Spirits have the might  
To make folk dream o' nights,  
Or if the soul of proper kind  
Be so perfect as men find  
That it wote what is to come."  
"As I slept," he goes on to say,  
"I dreamt I was  
Within a temple made of glass,  
In which there were more images,  
Of gold standing in sundry stages,  
In more rich tabernacles,  
And more curious portraiture,  
And quaint manner of figures,  
Of gold work than I saw ever."

"Then saw I stand on either side  
Straight down to the doors wide  
From the dais many a pillar  
Of metal that shone out full clear."

"Then gan I look about and see  
That there came entering in the hall  
A right great company withal,  
And that of sundry regions  
Of all kinds of conditions,  
That dwell in earth beneath the moon,  
Poor and rich."

"Such a great congregation  
Of folk as I saw round about,  
Some within and some without,  
Was never seen nor shall be more."

There is much more in the same strain in this poem of CHAMBER, relating to a Queen sitting in this "temple made of glass," before whom—

"People of sundry regions  
Of all kinds of conditions  
That dwell in earth beneath the moon,  
Poor and rich."

"Madame," said they, "we be  
Polke that here beseechen thee  
That thou grant us now good fame  
And let our works have good name;  
An full recompensation  
Of good works, give us good renown."

We will not trouble your readers with the passage from the *Fairy Queen*, but it is equally striking and appropriate. The attendance on the *shilling days* during the week has averaged 50,000 each day. That on the half crown day did not exceed 25,000, and that on the five-shilling day

13,973. There was the influence of the Chiswick show, and to contend against on the Saturday. Many articles of rarity and excellence continue to be added to the Exhibition, including some new carvings from Belgium; many specimens of raw produce and textile fabric from Brazil; some pictures and vases of flowers, delineated with perfect truth of coloring, in feathers, from Brazil, have also attracted much attention. The Chinese department is getting much better furnished, exhibiting among other things some very fine carvings in jade stone, and silver flags as delicate as the spider's web, and a collection of samples of genuine China teas. These last will serve our tea drinkers as a contrast to the article sold as *genuine* by many of our respectable grocers. The Russian department has also been opened, and is found to contain many articles of great artistic skill and excellence, particularly specimens of malachite from the Ural mountains. The Imperial porcelain factory has contributed some splendid vases. There is also a splendid centre-piece of solid plate weighing 230 lbs. British weight, of which 91 per cent. is pure silver. The subject is taken from the early chronicles of the country, when the Slavonic races were first emerging from the yoke of the Mongol Tartars. This group is the work of M. T. Sazkoff, a Moscow silversmith. Many other works of art are mentioned, all showing a degree of progress in Russia which we confess we did not expect, and are therefore the more gratified in finding. An ebony casket, quaintly ornamented on the lid and sides with bunches of fruits and flowers, represented with wonderful fidelity to nature in various sorts of precious stones, is spoken of as a *plus ultra* of skill. Grapes of Siberian amethyst and cherries of cornelian are encircled by leaves of jasper. There are pearls of agate, and plums of onyx, and carvings of white and red cornelian, through which you can see the seeds. This casket has been as much noticed as any thing in the Exhibition, and has attracted the particular attention of her Majesty. There are also many splendid diamonds in the Russian collection. The various articles of malachite have been valued by the custom-house at £30,000. It is further said that the Russian silk enter into bold competition with the Lyons' broads, and the embroidered leather and the goat's hair cloth made by the Cosack women do credit to the skilled labor of the country. Among the Russian furs is exhibited a pelisse of the Emperor, which is valued at £3,500. We extract a glowing paragraph from the *Daily News* in relation to the Russian diamonds:

"But the great attraction, especially for the fair visitors, was the display of diamonds, opened for the first time on Saturday. They are not very great in quantity or remarkable for the size of particular stones, but they are all of the pure water, and the mode of setting surpasses in skill, beauty, and originality of design any thing we have hitherto seen, even at the Great Exhibition. They created quite a *furor* on Saturday, the quiet little Slavonians who had charge of the precious caskets being fairly hunted by beautiful girls and comely matrons. We must do them the justice to say that they bore the pressure with a demure equanimity that was quite edifying. In one case is a gorgeous diadem in diamonds, rubies, and opal, containing in all 3,500 stones, and valued at 6,000*l*. The design of this is exquisite, and the workmanship so delicate that the silver setting is nowhere visible except at the back. A fine bracelet in turquoise, a gem the Russians pride themselves in setting gracefully, and a brooch containing a pearl perfectly round, and so pure in quality as to be equally beautiful which ever way it is turned, are arranged beside the diadem. There is also a gold snuff-box of very superior workmanship, the situations of the animal being admirably represented in links so closely set as to appear, on first inspection, of one continuous substance. In the second case is a necklace of diamonds and rubies, set in a very peculiar manner, merely fastened by a wire inserted in the smaller end, so as to resemble scarves. Besides this ornament, there are some bracelets and brooches of great beauty; the whole being set with a delicacy of manipulation and purity of design which is surprising as coming from the cold north, and which may well cause the Parisian jewellers to look to their laurels."

Purchases of the articles exhibited are now being extensively made. Many of the rarest shawls are now ticketed as having been purchased, and the specimens of malachite have been bought by Mr. A. B. H. The Marquis of Westminster is now mentioned as the purchaser of the magnificent furniture from Austria. Musical professors of eminence daily delight the visitors with performances on the various organs and pianofortes. If we were to judge from the number of individuals "bearded like the pard," to be met with at every turn, the infusion of the foreign element has very much increased. Indeed this is manifest from the great number of oriental and other foreign costumes which now very plentifully variegates the assemblage. Among other novelties introduced, is a regularly organized Post Office Department. The posts arrive and leave three times a day; about 300 letters arrive and 500 are dispatched daily.

The receipts up to Saturday, June 7th, were, £210,444 18s. The expenses, &c..... £85,000 0s.  
Balance in favor of the Exhibition..... £25,444 18s.

The *Athenaeum*, after giving this statement, says: "There are some other incidental expenses that cannot yet be ascertained with accuracy, but at the present moment all their liabilities are fully discharged, and a handsome balance lying at the banker's. The propriety of opening the building free of charge to the public in the month of August may now be fairly taken into consideration."

A very confident rumor was circulated yesterday in the foreign quarter, for which M. SALLANDROUS was given as the authority, that the city of Paris contemplates inviting the support of the commissioners, jurors, &c. to a grand ball and supper at the Hotel de Ville, and providing them with a conveyance there and back free of expense. The time mentioned is about a week subsequent to the grand ball at the Mansion-house. The Queen has fixed the 9th of July for her visit into the city to the grand entertainment at Guildhall. She at first named the 2d of July, but postponed the visit from that day on account of its being the anniversary of the death of Sir ROBERT PEEL. Her MAJESTY, in company with Prince ALBERT and the elder royal children, visits the Exhibition almost every day. The exhibitors attempt to show and explain their productions to her Majesty, in divisions according to the various sections in which they are displayed. She is becoming every day more and more popular by her extreme suavity of manner and kindness of deportment, and affords a most gratifying contrast to the starched and back-ridden and *not me tangere* habits and manner of her grandmother, Queen Charlotte. Two great festivals are framing for the literary foreigners now in London. One to Stratford-upon-Avon, in honor of Shakespeare; the other to Litchfield, as the birthplace of Dr. Johnson. A procession and a *soiree* are to form the order of the day at these festivals, as more agreeable to the customs of our foreign brethren than a dinner and toasts. The *corps dramatique* of Devonshire House will, it is hoped, display their powers to provincial audiences in these towns. A third trip is spoken of to the magnificent scenery of Derbyshire, including Matlock, Buxton, Chatsworth, and Haddon Hall.

Mr. WILD's model globe, sixty feet in diameter, is now exhibiting in Leicester square, in a very handsome building, erected for the purpose. It is a very cleverly-executed work, and the surface of the earth, with its land and water, mountains and rivers, &c. is most elaborately and accurately laid down; but we are far from being singular in our opinion when we express a doubt as to its practical utility as a means of increasing geographical knowledge.

Both the *Times* and *Daily News* have, during the week, paid their attention to the United States: the former upon the tone of some of the American papers when commenting upon the English strictures on the American contribution to the Exhibition. The *Times* repels the charge of being prejudiced against the United States, or ever intending to injure or unnecessarily severe in its strictures upon American affairs and productions. It gives the United States great credit for its exhibition of raw materials and useful implements and machinery, but denies its success in the cultivation of the fine arts or the higher branches of manufactures. The article is powerfully written, and, considering its source, liberal and fair, certainly much more so than it would have been even six months ago. The *Daily News* has a long article upon the results of your late census. After noticing the increase of population from less than four millions in 1790 to upwards of twenty-three millions in 1850, the writer says:

"In 1790 the mineral treasures of the United States were almost unknown; in 1850, not to speak of the Californian gold, about which all the world is raving, great it has been ascertained that Pennsylvania alone contains stores of coal,

iron, and lime, in the same happy juxtaposition to each other, and with the same facility of access to the sea, which has gone far to make Great Britain the wealthy seat of manufactures. It is, spread over a territory of immensely greater extent. The young Hercules of the western world grows in stature, and knits his sinews with preternatural rapidity."

We are prepared for a volley of abuse and misrepresentation from Exeter Hall at the approaching annual meetings of the various religious bodies which will be held there. Slavery and the fugitive slave bill will be there commented upon by zealots without charity and theologians without knowledge. Pet negroes, both male and female, are in training to tell their tales of horror, and excite the sympathy of thousands, who believe every monstrous related by a *black man*, but who would avert their countenances and close their ears and their pockets against an unvarnished tale of sorrow and suffering addressed to them by a *white man*. It is in vain to contend with this infatuation; it amounts almost to a *monomania* with thousands of well-meaning and otherwise sound-judging people; and you are charged with the advocacy of slavery the moment you attempt to parry the attacks or to refute the misrepresentations made against the United States upon this subject. The different bodies of dissenters, who will scarcely allow each other christian brotherhood upon any other subject, will unite upon this, and anathematize poor brother Jonathan for what they call his pro-slavery tendencies. The great mass of well-meaning and well-informed persons, however, know and understand the true state of the question, and allow for its difficulties; and we feel justified in stating that, notwithstanding the followings and vituperations at Exeter Hall, the people of England are gradually becoming right-thinking and liberal-judging upon this last source of ill-feeling toward the people of the United States.

There is nothing of interest and novelty, either in Literature or the Theatres. The mortality of London is still above the average; the registered deaths of the past week were 961, or 18 above the average of the last ten years, increased in proportion to the population. The births were 1,446, the average of the week for the last five years being 1,345.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week show an increased circulation of £358,857, an increase of securities and discounts £527,098, an increase of deposits £368,998, and an increase of bullion £136,805. This evinces a very healthy condition; the Bank is doing an increased business, with increased means of doing more. The money market is somewhat easier; the terms are the same.

The exchanges keep steady, but with little business doing; and the same may be said of the stock market. Railway shares have been, and continue to be, very dull. It now appears to be certain that Smithfield market will be removed, and there is a grand project in contemplation for erecting a great railway station on its site, to communicate with all the great metropolitan lines. This great terminus and its approaches and adjuncts are to cost £3,000,000*l*. Calculations have been made that it will yield an income of £392,000, and allowing £92,000 for expenses of management, there will be a clear 10 per cent. upon the capital invested. The corn market has taken a start, and wheat is 3s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter higher than it was a week ago. Oats have also advanced, and they are dearer in proportion than wheat. Colonial produce of every kind, excepting rice, is dull, and, in general, cheaper. The imports of cotton during the last month were unusually large, amounting, in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to 312,000 bales, against 176,000 bales in May, 1850, and 307,000 bales in 1849. The deliveries for home consumption were 134,000 bales, against 170,000 in May, 1850, and 156,000 bales in May, 1849. The total stocks in British ports are at present about 100,000 bales more than in 1850, but about 80,000 smaller than in 1849. The value of all descriptions of cotton is now 9 pence of a penny lower than on the 1st of May, or 8 to 15 per cent. cheaper; it is 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than at the corresponding period of 1850, but 15 to 20 per cent. dearer than in 1849. The total imports of East India cotton into Great Britain are not larger now than they were last year, and there is a falling off from Brazil, Egypt, &c. The wool market is heavy; 47,000 bales were disposed of at the late Colonial sales, at a reduction of from 1*l*. to 1*l*. 10*s*. per lb. A very small business is doing in hemp and flax. The metal market throughout is without alteration. The coming crops of grain, particularly wheat, are pronounced very promising; the grass indifferent, and the produce of hay will be, it is thought, below the average.

Our foreign news furnishes few facts and many conjectures. In FRANCE, we find Gen. CHANGARNIER again in decided opposition to the President. The General is now an open candidate for the future Presidency of the Republic, and at present he has more supporters in the Assembly than LOUIS NAPOLEON has. The latter now perceives that he cannot obtain the good-will of the Conservatives; he will probably turn himself to the people, and have recourse to the universal vote, in spite of the law of May 31st. This would be a dangerous step, should he fail; and it would be equally dangerous to the repose of France, should he succeed. The various *bureaux* of the National Assembly have nominated a committee for the examination of all proposals for the revision of the Constitution. The committee consists of fifteen members, nine of whom are said to be favorable to and six against revision. One account, however, intimates that three of the majority are doubtful. The Duke de BROGLIE has been chosen president of the committee. The party of the Elysée is said to have only three supporters in the committee. M. MOULIN, a *Paesant*, has been appointed Secretary. The composition of the committee is stated to be as follows:

Friends of the President.....	3
Friends of Thiers and his policy.....	2
Ultra Democrats.....	4
Moderate Legitimists and Fusionists.....	3
Moderate Republicans.....	3

These three last are ONDREY BARROT, DE TOUCVILLE, and DE CONCHILLES. The presence of three such men in such an incongruous assembly is a fortunate circumstance, involving a hope that the path may yet be open to a legal and pacific solution of the crisis. A minor act of the Assembly is the suppression of the grants to the Italian Opera and the Odéon Theatre, and also a reduction of 300,000*fr*. on the aid to railways.

Our rival politicians in London take directly opposite views of the conduct and designs of the Emperor of Russia. Thus, while the *Times* and its clique see nothing but liberality towards other nations, and moderation towards his own subjects in the disposition of the Czar, the *Daily News* and its politicians of that class say that his influence is felt injuriously by all the Governments of Europe, and his ubiquitous hand alike in the working of a Siberian akse, or in that of a leading article in a London journal. The *Daily News* says that the mind of the Czar is possessed at present by one exclusive idea; and that, as in 1849 he saw nothing but Hungary, and in 1850 nothing but Germany, so now, in 1851, he can contemplate nothing but France. He is called a monomaniac, and, of course, has the advantage, peculiar to that class, of being able to pursue that idea, whatever it may be, unswervingly, directing to it his whole soul, vigilance, and power. "Look to France!" is now the watchword of the Czar, say the politicians of this school.

We hear nothing from SPAIN, except increasing fears of revolutionary contagion from PORTUGAL, and a deficiency in any counter movement by the military. The Spanish Government seems very desirous of interfering in PORTUGAL, and no doubt would do so if they could take off their attention from home. The greatest difficulty with SALDANA's government is the want of money. It is feared, however, that DONNA MARTA is rather impracticable, and that she will hold out against moderate requests on the part of the people until less moderate ones are enforced by irresistible arguments. Telegraphic advices from Rome of the 2d announce the advance of Austrian troops into the Papal province of Spoleto; this has been done, it is said, by the joint consent of the Austrian, French, and Papal Governments. The fact that the immense army which the King of Naples has assembled at Capua has not been diminished or withdrawn, as was promised, throws a good deal of interest over the movement, as Rome is exactly midway between Capua and Spoleto. The people of NAPLES are said to be very much annoyed at that country being the only European one which is not represented at the

Great Exhibition. It is true, one or two casts of goods are there, but they have been deposited by Neapolitan merchants in London. The persecution of the Protestants in FLORENCE is exciting much attention, particularly as such persecution has taken place with the knowledge, and almost under the directions, of the Minister of the King of Prussia resident at Florence.

Letters from Warsaw give some curious particulars of the meeting between the Emperor of RUSSIA and the King of PRUSSIA, which lately took place at that newly-established capital of central Europe. He says that "no sooner did the King of PRUSSIA return to Berlin, hot from the Muscovite embraces, than an edict appeared re-establishing the old provincial diets of the Prussian kingdom, which so long existed prior to 1848, and which were invented to cheat the people of their promised constitution. There is no Prussian who does not see in this act the death warrant against the Prussian constitution, the last thing of the kind which his Prussian Majesty had invented, and the last to which he swore and re-swore eternal faith." The *Daily News* says, in addition:

"The Czar Nicholas has just ordered King Frederick William and his Minister, Manteuffel, to abolish the Prussian constitution. Neither the King nor his Minister would like to go so far. They know it is cutting the last link that bound the house of Hohenzollern to the people of Prussia, and that it is nothing less than an eternal divorce from that dynasty from the German people. But the Czar ordains. And the Czar can give, take, and dispose of German crowns and principalities as he pleases. And the *Times* calls the Czar forward, accuses, forthwith, he has not annexed Galicia, or declared Posen to be part of the Polish empire. But the Czar is a long-winded and stately operator. Two years are not much to employ in the destruction of all the love that the German people bore to their princes. Two years are not too much to apply in desecrating German loyalty, and converting German sovereigns into Russian satraps. That completed, Russia, under Nicholas, or some other Romanoff more courageous and less wily, may annex Poland, and take what she pleases. No prince at least durst offer resistance; although what the people and the great people-armies might and will do, remains, as we said, a mystery. Diplomatic journals may call this what they please. But it is not politics, it is honesty. Neither is it a farce, but it is not a farce. Neither is it order or peace; both are incompatible with more military despotism in countries despoiled morally, physically, and intellectually, as is Germany."

News from FRANKFURT under date of 7th instant says: "It is reported that Prussia has again raised the absurd question of parity, and has demanded a share of the presidency in the Diet. It is hardly credible that the Government of that country should not be able to see that it has no share in the presidency to carry any point which may be necessary to its safety or prosperity, or to obstruct the progress of any measure calculated to interfere with the independent sovereignty of itself or any other State. The presidency of the Diet is surely not an honor to be coveted. Prussia cannot want it, either as a laborer, which are very heavy, but totally useless, or as an influence, their employment by the temporary president to the sole purpose to which each would necessarily apply them would lead to interminable confusion and squabbling. Each would, during his period of office, seek to undo all his predecessor had done before him. A share in the presidency is one of those unintelligible absurd demands, of which the Prussian Government has made so many that they have become proverbial. I believe that in this case it has originated with the King himself, whose vanity leads him astray."

The Ministerial crisis in BRUSSELS at an end, and the old cabinet has, at the wish of the King, resumed the direction of affairs, it having been found impracticable to form a new administration. Thus, strange to say, we have within a few months witnessed three instances where men out of office have refused to take office, although invited to do so by the sovereign power in their respective countries. In England and Belgium the attempts to form a new administration completely failed, and in France it was successful only after a long delay, and after offices had literally gone a begging for acceptance. Truly a change has come over the aspirations of politicians, and loaves and fishes are not now regarded as the very desirable objects they were considered to be a short time back. This might easily be shown to be a very improved state of things.

The accounts from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE are somewhat gloomy, and indicate that more troops will be required to bring the war to a close. There is reason to apprehend that the disaffection of the native tribes is spreading on all hands. More Kaffir chiefs are joining the war party. Hotentot conspiracies are also much dreaded. The Dutch settlers are considered as very doubtful allies, and gloom and apprehension appear to have spread very generally through the colony.

JUNE 13*th*.—In the House of Commons last evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice of his bill for Chancery Reform. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of a motion for further supplies to defray the expenses of the Kaffir war. Part of the naval estimates were agreed to. The newness of the Continent is unimportant. The King of Hanover is said to be in a very precarious state of health.

## TO THE EDITORS.

When your London Correspondent, in his letter of June 5th, spoke of Mr. Fox's recent motion in the British House of Commons, and of the intolerance of the members who opposed it he ought to have added, that those members (intolerant or not) only upheld the sentiments of their constituents. The question was, whether the whole nation should be taxed for a system of education which the great majority of it abhorred? Mr. Fox and your correspondent no doubt conscientiously believe that the further religious is separated from secular education the better; but such, as yet, is not the opinion of the British people.

"To compel men," says the Economist of May 24, "to pay rates for a system of instruction, whether they approve of it or not, is the very principle which Mr. Fox and his friends have, through many years, righteously and manfully opposed. But now they adopt the compulsory principle of teaching, and ask Parliament to levy, not church but school rates, for the establishment of a system agreeable to their own views. Every religious teacher, from the Pope downwards, only desires, like Mr. Fox, to model other persons by a compulsory system of instruction according to his own views. The advocates of a uniform system of secular education, to be enforced by law, seem to resemble very much the advocates of religious education, to be enforced by the same means; and we rejoice that the improved humanity of the age will not allow the advocates of either secular or religious education to use the thumb-screw for giving effect to their wishes."

It is not often that I disagree with your London Correspondent, but he must pardon me if I do so on the present occasion. Your constant reader, ANGLO-SAXON.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25, 1851.

THE MICHIGAN CONSPIRACY CASE.—This trial has now been proceeding three days. How the evidence is accumulating! The extracts from W. D. Wescott's testimony approaches somewhat nearer to the point at issue than any thing we have yet noticed: "On or about the 11th September I had a conversation with Fitch, in which he said if he did not succeed in throwing off the trains during the State Fair, at the points named West of Jackson, Michigan, &c., he would be obliged to the high embankment east of Franciscville, they would burn the four depots, at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Niles. He said he wanted to show the people of Michigan that the feeling against the road was not local. If they could succeed in killing from 100 to 150 persons during the fair it would bring the company to terms; they would, if this did not do it, burn them. And he then proposed to give me or any body else \$1,000 for burning these four depots, or \$250 for either of them; he said he thought I would be a good person to do it, as I had frequent business over the road."

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Miss Mary Spencer fell through a hatchway in the store of Mr. L. Chapman, New York, on Saturday afternoon, and was almost instantly killed. She was employed on the premises in the manufacture of pocket-books, and was, at the time of the accident, on the trap door conversing with some of the hands below, when the door tilted, and before the unfortunate girl could recover her balance, she was precipitated, bounding from hatch to hatch, the narrow distance from the fifth story to the first floor. She was a native of Nottingham, England, and about thirty years of age.

The New York papers announce the decease of the venerable and late distinguished Chancellor KENT. He died on Thursday, June 13*th*, at 10 o'clock, after a long illness of 83 years. His KENT was a lady well known for her kindness and liberal charities to persons in distress.

## FROM MEXICO.

The Congress of the Republic of Mexico met in extra session on the 1st instant, a quorum being present in both Houses. At a primary meeting of the members, held on the 28th ultimo, Sr. LACUNZA was elected President of the Senate, and Sr. ALICORTA President of the Chamber of Deputies. This session was called by the President that means might be provided in order to relieve the embarrassments of the Treasury. The *Monitor* denies a statement that out of the two millions of the American indemnity yet due, one million has been appropriated in advance. Continued changes are taking place in the Cabinet. Sr. YANEZ, who held the office of the Minister of Relations and of the Treasury, resigned them both, and Sr. MUNOZ LARRO has become Minister of Relations.

A singular error has occurred in the accounts of the late General Treasurer of Rhode Island. The Providence Journal says that he finds in his possession five thousand dollars, of which he has no account, which he is sure does not belong to him, and which must therefore belong to the State, to which he passes it over.

AN OLD PROTESTANT.—In the New Hampshire House of Representatives, on Tuesday, a proposal was made and entertained to enact a law for the protection of the people of the State against imposition and injury by persons pretending to hold intercourse with departed spirits. The people of New Hampshire must be in a bad way if they cannot protect themselves against such impositions. Why not revive the old laws against witchcraft?—*Clipper*.

The developments in the case of the "higher law" Juror in the trial of Robert Morris, one of the Shadrach rescuers, are a little remarkable. He had under oath sworn that he had formed no opinion against the constitutionality of the Fugitive Law, and knew of nothing to prevent his rendering a verdict under its provisions if the evidence established the facts against the prisoner. Yet the testimony of his friends and neighbors, most respectable citizens, fully substantiated quite a different state of feeling and opinion; that he had been most bitter and loud in his denunciations of the law, and declared his readiness to oppose it with force and at any hazard. It is apparently a case of bold perjury, entered upon for the purpose of preventing a verdict. No defence was set up for the conduct of the Juror, save that his counsel, Mr. Hale, said that he had probably changed his mind in regard to the law.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

LEAK SUPERIOR LAND SALES.—The sales of land at St. Marie Land Office give sure proofs of the prosperity and growth of the mineral regions. During the month of May the receipts were about \$40,000 for mineral and agricultural lands, and the Journal supposes a much larger sum, in proportion to the time, has been received within the last ten days.

The amount of coal shipped from Cumberland by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, for the week ending on Thursday last, was 3,044 tons; by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for the week ending 14th instant, 3,834 tons.

Some two years since it was published in the St. Thomas papers, and extensively copied, that Captain Paulsen, of the Danish brig Triton, while on his way from St. Croix to London, discovered an island previously unknown, situated in latitude 33° 19' N. longitude 42° 30' W. Capt. Warren G. Carter, of the American brig Thomas Howbridge, states in a letter to the New York papers that he has twice sought in the place described for the island, but none was to be seen. He further states that lately, while in conversation with a gentleman, long a resident in St. Croix, the gentleman informed him that the alleged discovery of the island was an April hoax perpetrated by Capt. Paulsen in a letter written by him to a friend in St. Croix, and by the latter published in the St. Thomas papers.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—We learn from *El Clamor Publico* that three thousand women in Madrid, who are engaged in the manufacture of cigars, have struck for higher wages. They formed quite an army of insurgents, and threw up barricades to impede the municipal guard, who were sent to bring them to order. Finally they were compelled to return to their labor, not without complaining bitterly, however, of the great reduction of wages. The most skillful used to receive eight reals per day, [a real is equal to ten cents], but two and a half reals is the utmost they can make under the new arrangements.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The estate of Judge MULLANBACH, who lately died at St. Louis, is valued at \$800,000. By his will he bequeathed a third part of it to the city of St. Louis, in trust, "to constitute a fund to furnish relief to all poor emigrants and travellers coming to St. Louis on their way down the river to the West."

The Indianapolis Journal says that Indianapolis has the right to be styled the city of churches, having twenty churches and twenty-two congregations in a population of nine thousand. The various church edifices will seat the whole population, 1,954 children out of 2,136 attend Sabbath school.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE BINGHAM COUNTRY.—About half past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th instant, as we learn from the *Picayune*, whilst a large number of persons were engaged in the Bingham race course, near New Orleans, a storm of wind and rain coming up, the multitude sought shelter under the judges' stand. The wind in a few minutes increased to almost a hurricane, and blew down about two hundred feet of the wood work of the stand, crushing those beneath it in a terrible manner, and seriously injuring many who had remained upon it. One man was killed outright; many others were severely injured; and a fine horse, also under the stand, was killed.

The attempt made yesterday to exhibit the rotation of the earth on its axis according to the new method succeeded admirably. Messrs. Lyman and Hillhouse suspended a cylindrical weight from the dome of the State House, by means of a wire seventy-five feet in length. Beneath the weight was placed a board, on which a circle was drawn and divided into 360 degrees. When the pendulum was set in motion in a right line, the circle would move under it, at the rate of nearly one degree for every six minutes, making an entire revolution once in thirty-five hours.

[New Haven Journal of Tuesday.]

In Portland, (Me.) on Saturday, the City Marshal sealed off twenty cases of liquor under the new law, the value of \$1,900, belonging to Samuel H. Sawyer. The officers were violently resisted, and the occurrence produced much excitement, it being the first attempt to enforce the new law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

FORT HORROR BURNED.—At New York, on Tuesday, the large stables of Cornell & Turney, (owners of a line of omnibuses,) in Broadway, near Thirty-ninth street, were destroyed by fire, together with four omnibuses, twenty sets of harness, and forty out of two hundred horses that were in the stables at the time.

ATTEND TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—A man who had become rich by his own exertions, was asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have accumulated," replied he, "about one-half my property by attending strictly to my own business, and the other half by letting other people's alone."

STATE TAX ON UNITED STATES PROPERTY.—The old question of the rights of the States to impose a tax upon property belonging to the Federal Government has been revived at Carleton, (Pa.) where a tax was imposed upon the United States Barracks, and some horses levied upon to enforce payments. Judge KANE has granted a special injunction, upon the application of the United States District Attorney, restraining the sale of the horses until the question can be decided at the October term of the United States District Court.